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NATIONAL-FOREST VACATIONS

PPORTUNITIES for outdoor recreation offered by the national forests cover the entire field of the country's forest sports and diversions. For extent, variety, and interest they are probably unequaled anywhere in the world. Furthermore, these opportunities are inexpensive, informal, and relatively undiscovered—open to enjoyment by everyone.

National forests under administration of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, include more than 176 million acres of land, or something more than an acre apiece for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Because of their distribution—some 160 in 36 of the 48 States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico—they are the most generally accessible large public areas adapted to outdoor recreation in the country.

FRONT COVER.—Heading uptrail in the high country.—Sequoia National Forest, Calif.

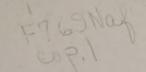
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Where skies are blue and waters clear—a vista of Blue Paradise Lake.—Gallatin National Forest, Mont.





WHERE AWAY?

NE of the national forests, and oftentimes several, can be reached from practically any locality in the Nation

within a few hours, or, at most, a day's driving time. Picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, and motoring are recreational activities common to all forests. Swimming is offered on most of them; canoeing and boating on the myriad forest lakes and streams—particularly in the Lake States area—are exhilarating pastimes. Pioneer days are relived on pack trips through the vast undeveloped wilderness areas of national forests in the Rockies, Cascades, and Sierras. And winter-sports enthusiasts find national-forest snow trails among the most exciting playgrounds in the United States.

Scenically and climatically, the national forests are as diverse as the geography of the United States.

Ranging from the mysterious cypress swamps and clumps of sand pines of the South to the alpine meadows and great fir



and spruce forests of the Rockies and the Pacific Northwest and from the spreading hardwoods of the Central States and Appalachian Mountain region to the spectacular, towering redwoods of California, the national forests include timber types representative of every forested section of the country. Geological differences are equally broad, ranging from limestone sinks to glacier-clad peaks.

There are dense, humid forests and parklike semiarid forests. With the exception of a few units in the deep South and the Lake States, the national forest system is synonymous with hilly or mountainous terrain—characterized by cool or cold nights and warm, sunny days in summer; salubrious, colorful fall seasons;

and cold, snowbound, or blustery winters.

Free Entry.—National forests are open and free of entry to all who come to enjoy them. This policy is followed in regard to recreation, although charges are made for practically all other forms of forest use. In fact, the regulated sale of forest products and the use of forest lands under permit bring to the U. S. Treasury receipts aggregating between 4 million and 6 million dollars per year, a fourth of which goes to the States and counties in which the national forests lie.

The only assessments levied in connection with public recreational use of the national forests are for certain special services. On some of the more heavily used recreational areas a demand exists for firewood ready-cut into stove or fireplace lengths, for bathhouses at which attendants are on duty, for clothes-checking services, etc. In response to the demand, these special services have been made available for a small charge. Use of such services is entirely optional with the individual, however, and in no way restricts free enjoyment of other facilities.

Similarly, on certain national forest areas under cooperative wildlife management with several Eastern States, special fees are levied for limited hunting and fishing privileges in addition to regular State license requirements. Income from these special fees is used for improving hunting and fishing conditions in the area concerned.

The sign of the national forest is the figure of a pine tree centered in a shield. This insignia usually will be sufficient to point the way, but visitors are expressly invited to stop at the nearest forest supervisor, ranger, or guard headquarters for first-hand information and local maps. A short chat with the ranger will often save confusion, and occasionally, serious trouble.

Because of particularly hazardous fire conditions or for special administrative reasons, the visitor may occasionally bump into "closed to public entry" barriers. Such closures are for the protection of the public as well as of the forest itself. In most cases they are of a temporary or emergency nature and in relatively out-of-the-way places where there is seldom any conflict with recreational pursuits.

Also to be noted is the fact that many tracts of land within national-forest boundaries are not in Federal ownership. Because these tracts serve private agricultural purposes, or because public appropriations have not been made for their purchase, or for other reasons, they have remained outside the jurisdiction of national-forest management.



2

The ranger knows his forest—talk to him about your vacation plans.—Columbia National Forest, Wash.



F-356431

Fishing is good in national-forest waters.—Columbia National Forest, Wash.



CAMPGROUNDS, PICNIC AREAS

YOU MAY spread your lunch or pitch your tent almost anywhere you please in the national forests, but before doing so

it is well to look over some of the 3,800-odd sites that have been specially selected and improved for picnickers' and campers' convenience and enjoyment.

Free facilities include tables and benches, stove or masonry fireplaces, latrines, garbage receptacles, approved drinking water and, in some places, beaches with lifeguards, diving boards, bathhouses, parking areas, and community shelters.

No special permission for use of improved forest camp and picnic areas is necessary. But in some of the forests at certain seasons, if one desires to go outside these designated areas it is necessary to obtain a campfire permit from the forest ranger before pitching camp or building a picnic fire. No charge is made for these permits.

Picnic and campground accommodations provided in the national forests are sufficient to care for



240,000 people at one time. More popular areas have as many as 100,000 or more visitors each year; others have hardly 200 a year. Publicly owned and operated cabin camps are available in a few instances. A number of the campgrounds have special provisions for trailer parking, but there are many not so equipped.

A few national forest campgrounds are so popular it is necessary to limit the length of stay of each party. At such camps notices of time limits are posted in prominent places.

Accessibility and Location.—Forest camps and picnic grounds are located in the most attractive surroundings the locality affords. They are found in the dense spruce and pine thickets of the Great Lakes region, at

The passing tourist would never know it except for the signs, but many well-screened forest campgrounds are within a stone's throw of arterial highways. On the other hand, others may be reached only by traveling the more intimate forest roads.

Campers are naturally expected to bring their own tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and food. Near many of the campgrounds are small-town stores where most of the needed staples can be obtained. However,

many other campgrounds are miles from a source of supply. To avoid long, tedious trips for provisions, it is always best to take plenty of food at the outset, if going into out-of-the-way areas.

Some of the camps are open the year-round, others are usable only during the summer.

Organization Camps.—For those who must get their vacations at very low cost and sometimes with financial assistance, the Forest Service recognizes a definite need for special outdoor recreation facilities. To meet this need, low-rent organization camps are being installed in the national forests. Such camps are designed for use by groups whose vacation is made possible through public or organized aid or by 4–H clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and similar groups. In some forests religious and social welfare organizations with Forest Service cooperation have already constructed camps and operated them successfully.

National-forest picnic grounds are widely used by family groups.—Lewis and Clark National Forest, Mont.

6.





National-forest camps are located with regard to shade, scenery, and proximity to recreation areas.—Shoshone National Forest, Wyo.



SUMMER HOMES, RESORTS

ANY people write to the Forest Service to know whether or not it is possible for them to have a summer home in a na-

tional forest for their own exclusive use. The answer is "yes"—but the home must be located where it will not in any way interfere with or impair *public* recreational use.

Where it has been determined that there is no reasonable possibility of any demand for recreational uses of a less exclusive nature, the Forest Service has zoned off summer home site areas. To those desiring personal summer dwellings, lots within the zoned areas are leased at the rate of from \$15 to \$25 per year. Summer homes erected by the lessees must meet architectural and construction standards set by the Forest Service. There are more than 13,000 summer homes on the national forests—mostly in western forests

—at the present time. No summer home permits are issued on certain heavily used forests, like the White Mountain and



Green Mountain National Forests in New England. Of the 841 resorts on national-forest land, the only ones actually owned by the Forest Service are Mount Hood Timberline Lodge in Oregon and Magazine Mountain Lodge on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas. All others have been built and are operated by private concessionaires under permits whereby the Forest Service regulates the type of development, the character of services furnished, and the charges. Timberline and Magazine Mountain lodges are similarly operated by concessionaires.

At many resorts in the national forests, adequate and clean, though sometimes rugged, accommodations may be obtained at rates approximating those of the smalltown hotel. Those furnishing higher-class accommodations or special services, such as saddle horses, charge more.

In addition to resorts on national-forest lands, there are plentiful accommodations at cabin camps, tourist homes, ranches, and hotels on private lands in and adjacent to the forests.

Summer home in the quiet and shade and beauty of the forest.—Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho.





F-180339

You can "get away from everything" and "rough it" in national-forest wilderness areas.—Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho.



WILDERNESS AREAS

FOR those who yearn for solitude and a real "roughing it" outing, the wilderness and wild areas—numbering more

than 70—set aside in the national forests are made to order.

The smallest area recognized by the Forest Service as a "wilderness" is 100,000 acres; a "wild area" is a small wilderness of less than 100,000 acres, but of at least 5,000 acres.

Almost completely undeveloped, free of nearly all artificial influences, accessible only by trail or water, wilderness and wild areas covering in all an area larger than the State of Connecticut have been established in the national forests to be permanently maintained in their original primitive status.

The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., sponsors "trail riding" trips through a number

of the most outstanding national-forest wilderness areas each year. Prices for these trips (about 10 to 15 days in duration) range



from \$125 to \$175 per person—all expenses included. On the other hand, many forest visitors annually travel in the wilderness areas entirely on their own, either afoot or with horses rented from nearby ranches. In some of the areas a popular mode of travel is with a single burro to pack the camp outfit. Adventuring in the wilderness area is by no means restricted to expert woodsmen, but inexperienced wilderness travelers are strongly advised against long trips without the services of a guide.

Saddle and pack horses are available near all wilderness areas and can be hired at about \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Guides, who serve as cooks, packers, and horse wranglers are obtainable at about \$5 or \$6 per day.



F-385179

National-forest highways present an ever-changing panorama of inspiring beauty.—Mount Hood National Forest, Oreg.



ROADS AND TRAILS

OST of the secondary roads in the national forests have been planned and constructed primarily for the purposes of forest

protection and development. In general, they are narrower, steeper, more winding, and necessarily slower than the surfaced highways familiar to the average motorist. Nevertheless, if traveled at reasonable speeds and with reasonable caution, they are safe.

Of the more than 137,000 miles of forest highways and forest-development roads thus far completed in the national forest transportation system, hardly a mile is without some scenic value. In locating roads through the forests the route of greatest scenic attraction is always given due consideration. Also, during construction a special effort is made to preserve timber along the roadside in as natural a condition as possible.

Unnecessary scarring of roadside trees is avoided.

Some national-forest areas of outstanding scenic interest have been made

available to motorists by means of specially constructed "scenic drives."

Hiking and riding trails in the national forests total approximately 150,000 miles.

The Pacific Crest Trail system, which will eventually stretch 2,265 miles from Canada to Mexico, traverses 19 national forests. Although as yet there is no connected trail route along the 1,000-mile summit of the southern Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre ranges in national forests of California, 870 miles of the trail in Washington and Oregon are finished, and certain sections of the trail in these States have been equipped with trailside shelters. More than 1,500 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail are in wilderness areas.





Maps of these completed portions, known as the Cascade Trail and the Oregon-Skyline Trail, can be obtained by writing to the Regional Forester at Portland, Oreg. No Forest Service map of the scattered sections of the trail through California is yet available.

In the East is the Appalachian Trailway, with 546 miles crossing 8 national forests. Location and marking of the entire route—which extends for 2,050 miles along the crest of the Applachian Range from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia—was completed in 1937.

Less known, but equally inviting, are thousands of other trails in the scenic "back country" of national forests throughout the United States.

Left.—Beside a forest road flow the rippling waters of a clear mountain stream.— Wasatch National Forest, Utah.

RIGHT (p. 15).—Camping on a canoe trip where the pines come down to the waters.—Superior National Forest, Minn.



WATER SPORTS

WITH more than 70,000 miles of streams and thousands of ponds and lakes, swimming and boating in

the national forests take a prominent place in the recreation picture. For those who would explore by canoe, the Superior National Forest in Minnesota offers outstanding opportunities. Sailboats, speedboats, and excursion craft also ply some of the national-forest waters.

As to swimming, the visitor has a wide range of choice—from the warm waters of Florida to the icy water of alpine lakes or streams. In many places the Forest Service has facilitated aquatics through beach improvement, lifeguard service, installation of diving boards and rafts, damming streams to raise water levels, bottom grading to remove sharp rocks, and construction of dressing rooms and showers.





Doe and fawn in jackpine timber. Deer are the most common big-game animals in the national forests.—Superior National Forest, Minn.



HUNTING AND FISHING

SPECIES of wildlife in national forests range from the great brown bear of Alaska to the Kaibab squirrel of Arizona and

from the ptarmigan of Colorado to the wild turkey of Carolina. In national-forest waters, fishlife ranges from the golden grayling of Montana to the bream of Alabama and from the muskellunge of Wisconsin to the steelhead of Washington. Not only do the national forests provide at least a part-time home for 75 percent of all big-game animals remaining in the West, but they also afford some of the finest fishing in American waters. Many of the country's best trout waters are in national forests. Cold mountain lakes, clear fast-running streams and the slower rivers and meandering brooks provide habitat for a wide variety of fish, and fishing opportunities for millions.

Most common of all big-game animals in the forests

is the deer; second in frequency comes the elk; and others are antelope; black, grizzly, and Alaska brown bear; moose; mountain



goats; and mountain sheep. Predatory animals include cougar, coyotes, and lynx, and, in addition, there are innumerable smaller fur bearers. Game birds at home in the forests include blue grouse, ruffed grouse, Franklin grouse or fool hen, quail, ringneck pheasants, wild ducks, and wild geese.

Except in certain designated Federal wildlife refuges, State game laws apply to hunting and fishing in the national forests just as they do on surrounding lands. Information regarding open seasons and license fees can be obtained from the State fish and game department of the State in which the national forest to be visited lies. A number of States make available special low-cost, short-term fishing licenses for sale to out-of-State visitors.



F-361307

Whether expert or beginner, there is a place for you on the abundant ski trails and open slopes in the national forests.—White Mountain National Forest, N. H.



WINTER SPORTS AND OTHER PASTIMES

FOR years the winter status of the national forests of the North and West was one of snowbound isolation—but no

longer! The great national-forest snowfields—from the White Mountains of New England across the Lake States, throughout the Rockies from Canada to Mexico, and westward through the Cascades and Sierras—now attract tens of thousands of ski, snowshoe, and toboggan enthusiasts each year. Snow conditions have been found to be ideal, and in certain of the high western forests the season lasts from early fall to August. In some places, as in the Southwest, snow trails in the high mountains of the forests are within 2 or 3 hours' drive of warm winter resorts.

Within or in close proximity to the national forests are many of the most famous winter sports centers in the United States—among them Tuckerman Ravine

in the White Mountain National Forest of New Hampshire, Sun Valley in Idaho, and Mount Hood in Oregon. The national



forests have abundant snow trails suited to the winter sports beginner as well as to the expert. In some places the Forest Service has provided shelters and, in occasional instances, ski lifts as well. Much clearing and marking of downhill runs and cross country trails has been done to facilitate both sport and personal safety.

Of all outdoor sports mountain climbing is perhaps the most vigorous, fascinating, and oftentimes most dangerous. National forests number among their many mountains most of the highest and most precipitous peaks in America. A few of them are difficult enough to defy the attempts of even the most expert climbers.

For the camera hunter the national forests with their



well-nigh unlimited scenic views and variety of wildlife and colorful outdoor sports offer untold opportunities. Naturalists will find in the isolation and primitive conditions of the wilderness areas a fertile field for study and discovery.

In unexplored caves, outcropping rock oddities, and fossil deposits of wide variety there is much to attract the attention of the geologist. The botanist has a range from the strange Cranberry Glades of West Virginia to the great rain forests of the Pacific Northwest, and from the rare flowers of alpine meadows of the Northwest to the scrub-pine thickets of the South. And for the amateur mineralogist and prospector the national forests furnish an almost limitless field for exploration.

Towering snow-clad peaks beckon the hiker.—Mount Baker National Forest, Wash. F-385262



RECREATION IS A FOREST PRODUCT

ATIONAL forests were established (1) for the protection of watersheds and (2) for the sustained production and use of

forests and forest products beneficial to mankind.

Primary purposes of the management of the national forests are briefly: (1) To secure the maintenance of an adequate growth of trees and other vegetation on watersheds in order to aid in preventing floods, maintaining water levels and regularity of stream flow, preventing erosion, preserving water-power resources, preserving the purity of streams supplying water for domestic use in towns and cities; (2) to provide protection against forest fires, insects, disease, and other destructive agents; (3) to contribute toward maintenance of a permanent timber supply to meet the needs of dependent communities, regions, and the whole country; (4) to serve as demonstration areas of both

large and small scale forest management for private timber owners and operators, including farmers; (5)to secure a sus-



tained supply of forage on forest lands for the grazing of game and domestic livestock; (6)to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the forests for the recreation and pleasure of the people; and (7)to assist in the broad social program of building a more stable and prosperous Nation.

Public recreation and inspiration are definitely recognized and treated as forest products, taking their proper place in development and management plans.

The distinctive characteristic of national forests is that they are properties managed for the sustained production of a variety of products which, in one way or another, may be harvested. For instance, ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices which insure sustained production; domestic livestock are permitted to graze up to the permanent forage-producing capacity of the land; water is used in many ways—irrigation, power, domestic supplies, industrial uses, recreation, etc.; game and fish are taken under suitable limitations; and recreation is enjoyed in many forms by millions of people.

All these uses of the national-forest system are handled under a coordinated plan of management known as *multiple use*. This means that most of the national-forest areas yield not one but several dif-

ferent crops and services at the same time. Thus timber harvesting, stock grazing, various uses of water, hunting and fishing, berry picking, and similar activities may go along together by so adjusting each that it does not measurably interfere with the others. Here and there, of course, some one use may be so important as to give it the right-of-way to the exclusion of the others, and the multiple-use plan provides for this. The controlling objective is to maintain a coordinated pattern of use which will produce the largest net total of public benefits.

WORTH NOTING

- 1. National forests provide a living for almost a million people and recreation for 30 million or more each year. Under provisions that assure continuity of the forest stand, approximately 1½ billion board-feet of timber are harvested from them annually. The national forests serve as a home for most of our western big-game animals. They furnish forage for 12 million head of domestic livestock including their young. They are the source of domestic water supply for 6 million city dwellers.
- 2. National forest visitors can prevent public expense, forest waste, and occasional loss of life, by refraining from "flipping" lighted matches, cigarettes, cigar stubs, and pipe heels out of car windows or into the brush along forest roads, trails, and streams: by keeping campfires small and by drenching them and testing the embers with bare hands to be sure they are dead before they are left. On the average 172,000 forest fires are started in the United States each year. Of these 156,000 are man-caused. One-fourth of all fires



National forests provide a living for almost a million people without interfering with the pleasurable recreation of 30 million more.—Logs from Sam Houston National Forest, Tex.

in the national forests are started by careless smokers—chiefly tourists, campers, fishermen, hunters, and prospectors. One-tenth of all fires are started by careless campers who build their campfires too large or leave them without being positive that all sparks are out.

3. During the past 2 years, the Forest Service has spent more than 9,000 man-days per year searching for lost persons and rescuing persons either injured or killed. Most of those who become lost stray off the posted forest roads and trails or enter undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths in many instances result from inexperience in

coping with woods hazards and from lack of proper equipment.

4. Agonizing "lost-in-the-woods" experiences, common injuries, and camper-caused fires can be avoided (a) by going to the forests properly equipped with local maps, shovel, ax, and collapsible canvas bucket, stout shoes, warm clothes, and plenty of food; (b) by determining in advance where the nearest forest ranger or forest guard is located so that in case of emergency he can be called upon for help without any loss of time; and (c) by staying on "signed" forest roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in the isolated places.



About 12 million head of domestic livestock, including the natural increase, use national-forest ranges yearly.—Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho.



F-386733

Ripe timber is sold for cutting under practices that insure sustained production, also protection of recreation and scenic values.—Superior National Forest, Minn.

NATIONAL-FORESTS GUIDE

Thousands of inquiries concerning places to go, things to see, and recreational opportunities offered in the national forests are directed to the United States Forest Service each year. The number of such applications is steadily increasing.

In response to this public demand the following tabulation has been prepared giving the name and location of national forests with individual thumbnail sketches of special features, sports, and accommodations.

ALABAMA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Black Warrior (on U S 31 and 43. 240 miles of forest roads).	Montgomery.	Limestone gorges; Kinlock Spring Falls; two natural bridges; Sipsey Game Refuge.	Deer, turkey, and small-game hunting; good bass fishing.	One improved picnic ground near natural bridge. Local commercial hotels.
Conecuh (on U S 29).	Montgomery.	Open ponds and limestone sinks.	Bass and bream fishing; deer and small-game hunting.	Local commercial hotels.
Talladega (on U S 80, 78, and 31).	Montgomery.	Mount Cheaha (2,407 fect), highest point in Alabama. Horseshoe Bend, where Creek Indians were defeated by Andrew Jackson; Salt Creek and Robinson Creek Falls.		Two improved picnic grounds on scenic lookout points. Local commercial hotels.

ALASKA

Chugach (130 miles of roads; 250 miles of trails. Also rail, water, and air transportation).	Shrimp, crab, clam, and salmon canneries. Miles, Childs, and Columbia Glaciers. Keystone Canyon. Kenai, Eyak, and Russian Lakes. Lenai Peninsula. Alaska Railroad. Fiords of Port Wells.	sian River; moose, sheep, and brown bear hunting in season.	
Tongass (150 miles of roads; 700 miles of trails. Water and air transportation service).	Salmon canneries. Totems. Territorial museum and Indian villages. Gateway to Canadian hinterland and Yukon. "Trail of '98." Gold mines. Fur farms. Glaciers. Fiords.	kan brown and grizzly bear, goat	

ARIZONA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Apache (on US 60 and 260. 1,350 miles of forest roads; 480 miles of forest trails).	Springerville. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.)	Scenic Coronado Trail and other drives through spruce and mountain-meadow coun- try. Prehistoric Blue River cliff dwellings. Big and Crescent Lakes. Blue Range Wilder- ness Area; Mount Baldy Wild Area.	Big-game hunting, excellent fishing; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-four camp and pienic grounds. Rental cabins.
Coconino (on U S 66 and 69. 1,560 miles of forest trails).	Flagstaff.	Mormon Lake, largest natural lake in Arizona. San Francisco peaks, 12,611 feet, highest in Arizona. Near Grand Canyon National Park; Walnut cliff dwellings, Wupatki ancient ruins, and Sunset Crater National Monument. Lowell Astronomical Observatory. Sycamore Canyon Wild Area. Over 1,000 miles of scenic drives through timber. Large-scale logging and milling operations.	Saddle and pack trips; fair stream and lake fishing; good big-game and turkey hunting in season; good skiing and other winter sports; unusual photographic possibilities.	Thirty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds, including winter camps. Commercial dude ranch facilities and cabins locally available.
Coronado (on U S 80 and 89. 490 miles of forest roads; 460 miles of forest trails).	Tucson. (Forest lies partly in New Mexico.)	Detached mountain ranges rising abruptly from semidesert plains. Catalina and Chiricahua Mountains. Madera and Sabino Canyons. Chiricahua Wild Arca. Santa Rita Experimental Range. Sacramento Pit; San Xavier, other missions. Cochise stronghold. Colossal Cave State Park; Saguaro and Chiricahua National Monuments. Rare timber species.	Peccary and limited big-game hunting; saddle and pack trips; limited skiing, snowshoeing, and tobogganing in high country; winter camping and pack trips in low country.	Twenty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial dude ranches, resorts, health centers, and cabin camps in and near the forest. Warm winter climate permits outdoor sports.
Crook (on U. S. 60 and 70. 500 miles forest roads; 590 miles forest trails).	Safford.	Scenic drives; Swift Trail, from 3,000 to 10,000 feet on Mount Graham, Coronado Trail, Pinal Mount Galiuro Wild Area. Blue Range Wilderness Area. Coolidge and Roosevelt dams. W. B. Thompson Arboretum. Gila, Pueblo, San Carlos Indian Reservations. "Copper cities."	Fair big-game hunting; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches, cabin camps, and resorts in and near the forest.
Kaibab (on U. S. 66 and 89. 1,230 miles of forest roads; 220 miles of forest trails).	Williams.	Near Grand Canyon National Park. Famous Kaibab Plateau, exclusive range of Kaibab squirrel. Large, accessible, and visible deer herds. Many evidences of prehistoric occupancy. Sycamore Canyon Wild Area.	Excellent big-game hunting; saddle and pack trips; wildlife photography.	Thirty-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Privately operated lodges, dude ranches, and cabin camps are in and near the forest.

ARIZONA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Prescott (on US89. 670 miles of forest roads. 450 miles of forest trails).	Prescott.	Verde Hot Springs impregnated with mineral salts said to have therapeutic value. Sycamore Canyon and Pine Mountain Wild Areas. Jerome "billion dollar copper camp."	Saddle and pack trips; fair big game hunting.	Twelve improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Resorts in Prescott open year-round. Com- mercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near the forest.
Sitgreaves (on U S 60, 66, and 260. 920 miles of forest roads).	Holbrook.	Scenic Mogollon Rim drive. Little explored pueblo ruins. Large elk heard. Big-scale logging.	Deer and turkey hunting in season; limited elk hunting; saddle and pack trips; exploration of prehistoric ruins.	Two improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commercial dude ranches, hotels, and cabin camps in and near the forest.
Tonto (on U S 60, 70, 80, and 89. 670 miles of forest roads. 430 miles of forest trails).	Phoenix.	Summer and winter playground. Famous Tonto Basin and Mogollon Rim. Superstition Mountain and Mazatzal Wilderness Areas, with warm winter climate conducive to winter pack trips. Sierra Ancha Wild Area. Roosevelt, Apache Canyon, and other large dams and reservoirs. Many evidences of prehistoric occupancy, including Tonto National Monument. Unusually varied and colorful topography.	Good stream and lake fishing; fair big-game hunting in season; saddle and pack trips: excellent winter photographic possibilities.	Fifteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near the forest.

ARKANSAS

Ouachita (on U S 70, 71, and 270. 1,670 miles of forest roads. 420 miles of forest trails).		Ouachita and Kiamichi Mountains. Four lakes. Caddo Gap, where De Soto fought Indians. Crystal Cave. Little Missouri Falls. Slate and crystal mines. Four game refuges. Medicinal springs.	quail hunting in season; scenic drives; swimming.	Ninety-nine forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hotels, resorts, and cabin camps near the forest.
Ozark (on U S 64 and 71, 860 miles of forest roads, 80 miles of forest trails).	Russellville.	Inviting summer climate. Oak forests. Caves and natural bridges. City Rock. Needle's Eye. Big Piney Creek gorge. Falling Water Road, Bass Road, and McGowan Road scenic drives. Five game refuges.		Thirteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps near forest.

CALIFORNIA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Angeles (on U S 66 and 89. 950 miles of forest roads, 870 miles of forest trails).	Los Angeles.	Adjoins Los Angeles metropolitan area. Pleasant year-round climate. Mount Wilson Observatory. Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Wild Area. Angeles Crest Highways. Big Pines Park, Crystal Lake, San Gabriel Can- yon. San Antonio Peak (10,080 feet).	Hiking, saddle, and pack trips; scenic drives; some seasonal fishing and hunting; winter sports.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial resorts, hotels, and cabin camps in and near forest.
Cleveland (on U S 80 and 101. 780 miles of forest roads; 140 miles of forest trails).	San Diego.	Laguna Recreation Area overlooking Colorado Desert. Palomar Mountain, home of 200- inch telescope. Lake Elsinore. Two Spanish missions. Pala Indian Reservation. Agua Tibia Wild Area.	Saddle and pack trips, seenic drives, seasonal hunting.	Twenty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps nearby.
Eldorado (on U S 50. 990 miles of forest roads; 1,940 miles of forest trails).	Placerville.	Includes south end of Lake Tahoe, Emerald Bay, and hundreds of smaller lakes. Desolation Valley Wild Area. Famous early-day mining communities.	Hiking, saddle, and pack trips; boating; bathing; seasonal hunt- ing and fishing; winter sports; scenic drives.	Thirty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial hotels, resorts, and cabin camps in and near forest.
Inyo (on U S 395. 300 miles of forest roads; 450 miles of forest trails).	Bishop.	Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, highest point in continental United States. Manmoth Lakes. High Sierra Wilderness Area. Mountain sheep. Convict Lake, Cottonwood Lakes, Earthquake fault.	Hiking and riding to top of Mount Whitney, saddle and pack trips, winter sports, excellent fishing.	Eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near the forest.
Klamath (on U S 99 and 101. 1,090 miles forest roads; 2,890 miles forest trails).	Yreka. (Forest lies partly in Oregon.)	Klamath River, famous for salmon and steel- head trout. Marble Mountains and Salmon- Trinity Alps Wilderness Areas.	Steelhead fishing and seasonal hunting; hiking, saddle, and pack trips.	Forty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Many commercial camps in and near forest.
Lassen (on U S 99 and 395. 2,390 miles of forest roads; 480 miles of forest trails).	Susanville.	Forest surrounds Lassen Volcanic National Park. Peter Lassen's Monument. Unusual lava-flow formations. Lakes. Mill Creek Canyon. Caribou Peak and Thousand Lakes Valley Wild Areas. Thousand Island Valley.	Saddle and pack trips, seenic drives, good seasonal deer hunting, fishing, winter sports.	Sixty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranch facilities available.
Los Padres (on U S 99 and 101. 880 miles of forest roads; 1,690 miles of forest trails).	Santa Barbara.	San Marcos, Camino, Cielo, and Rooscvelt scenic drives. San Rafael and Ventana Wild Areas. Missions. Carmel-San Simeon High- way.	Hiking, saddle, and pack trips; deer hunting in season; scenic drives.	One hundred and four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and resorts available.
Mendocino (on U S 99. 910 miles forest roads; 2,110 miles of forest trails).	Willows.	Middle Eel-Yolla Bolla Wilderness Area. Columbian blacktail deer.	Hunting and fishing; hiking, saddle, and pack trips.	Forty-one improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Local com- mercial dude ranches and cabin camps.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Modoc (1,360 miles of forest roads; 110 miles of forest trails).	Alturas.	Clear Lake Federal bird refuge. South Warner Wild Area. Modoe Lava Beds.	Noted for good mule deer hunting in season. Saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-eight improved camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps.
Plumas (2,000 miles of forest roads; 570 miles of forest trails).	Quincy.	Feather River Canyon. Lakes Basin. American Valley. Indian Valley. Lake Almanor.	Hiking, fishing, hunting, saddle, and pack trips; scenic drives; winter sports.	Twenty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Local com- mercial facilities.
San Bernardino (on U S 66. 1,090 miles of forest roads; 500 miles of forest trails).	San Bernardino.	San Gorgonio Mountain, 11,485 feet. Rim of the World Drive. Big Bear Lake. Mount San Jacinto. Lake Arrowhead. San Jacinto, San Gorgonio, and Cucamonga Wild Areas.	Hiking, bathing, boating, fishing, some hunting, saddle, and pack trips; scenic drives; winter sports.	Forty-one improved camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, dude ranches, and resorts in and near the forest.
Sequoia (on U S 99 and 395. 640 miles of forest roads; 1,280 miles of forest trails).	Porterville.	High Sierra Wilderness Area with 200 peaks over 11,000 feet. Mineral King Recreation Area. Parts of John Muir Trail. Kings River Canyon. Hume Lake. Kern River Canyon. Boydens Cave. Sequoias. Sequoia National Game Refuge.	Hiking, swimming, boating, fishing, saddle, and pack trips; winter sports.	Eighty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches in and near the forest.
Shasta (on U S 99. 2,070 miles of forest roads; 1,800 miles of forest trails).	Mount Shasta.	Mount Shasta, 14,161 feet. Mud Creek formed by flow of water and sediment from melting glacier. Medicine Lake. Glass Mountain, Castle Crags, Black Butte, Shasta Springs. Salmon-Trinity Alps Wilderness Area.	Swimming, boating, hiking, fishing, hunting, saddle, and pack trips; winter sports; scenic drives.	Thirty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches in and near the forest.
Sierra (on U S 99. 1,190 miles of forest roads; 1,500 miles of forest trails).	North Fork.	Huntington Lake. Bass Lake. Parts of John Muir Trail. High Sierra Wilderness Area and Mount Dana-Minarets Wild Area.	Hunting and fishing in season; swimming, hiking, saddle, and pack trips; winter sports; scenic drives.	Eighty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches available.
Stanislaus (on U S 99. 1,070 miles of forest roads; 700 miles of forest trails).	Sonora.	Nearest mountain country to several cities in San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay region. Pinecrest and Strawberry Lake. Sonora and Ebbets Pass.	Hiking, fishing, hunting, saddle, and pack trips; winter sports; scenic drives.	Twenty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches available.
Tahoe (on U S 40. 1,570 miles of forest roads; 1,250 miles of forest trails).	Nevada City. (Forest lies partly in Nevada.)	On main trans-Sierra route from Sacramento east. Lake Tahoe and Donner Trail Recreation Arcas. Truckee River. Donner Pass Monument.	Fishing, boating, swimming, scenic drives. Most heavily used winter-sports area in California.	Thirty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
Trinity (on U S 101, 1,030 miles of forest roads; 2,820 miles of forest trails).	Weaverville.	Salmon-Trinity Alps and Middle Eel-Yolla Bolla Wilderness Areas. Hydraulic mining.	Deer hunting and trout fishing in season, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	Forty improved camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, dude ranches, and resorts

COLORADO

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Arapaho (on U S 40 and State Highways 9 and 91. 210 miles of forest roads; 710 miles of forest trails).	Idaho Springs.	Mount Evans—world's highest automobile road. Gold, silver mining. World's largest molybdenum mine. Ghost towns. Glaeiers. Mineral springs. Moffat tunnel. Gore Range-Eagle Nest Wild Area.	Bear, deer, elk. Small-game hunting in season, trout fishing, all winter sports.	Sixty-five improved forest eamp and pienie grounds. Winter sports developments—Berthoud Pass, West Portal, and Loveland Pass. Commercial resorts and eabin camps in and near forest.
Cochetopa (on U S 24, 50, and 285. 210 miles of forest roads; 1,120 miles of forest trails).	Salida.	Highest average elevation of any national forest in United States. Ten peaks over 14,000 feet. Mount Elbert, second highest in United States. Snow Angel on Mount Shavano. Molybdenum mines. Lagarita-Sheep Mountain and Mount Shavano Wild Areas.	Hunting, fishing, high seenie drives, hiking, winter sports, paek and saddle trips.	Twenty improved forest eamp and pienie grounds. Commercial eabin eamps in and near forest.
Grand Mesa (on U S 24 and 50, 160 miles of forest roads; 450 miles of forest trails).	Grand Junction.	Grand Mesa Plateau—34,000 aeres over 10,500 feet high. Two hundred and fifty lakes and reservoirs. Variety of highland wild flowers. Cliffs, eanyons, waterfalls.	Deer, bear, grouse, and duck hunting in season; trout fishing; boating; saddle trips; seenic drives; winter sports.	Seventy-one improved forest eamp and picnic grounds. Commercial eabin eamps and resorts in and near forest.
Gunnison (on U S 50. 260 miles of forest roads; 1,320 miles of forest trails).	Gunnison.	One thousand miles of trout streams. Twenty-seven peaks over 12,000 feet high. Taylor Park Valley and reservoir. Ruby Range. Canyons, Storm Ridge Wilderness Area and Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area. Gothie Natural Area.	Good fishing. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, and bear hunting in season. Hiking, saddle trips.	Twenty-six improved forest camp and pienie grounds. Numerous resorts and cabin eamps in and near forest.
Holy Cross (on US 24. 240 miles of forest roads; 1,100 miles of forest trails).	Glenwood Springs.	Mount of The Holy Cross—shrine and annual pilgrimage. Twenty-two lakes. Conundrum Hot Springs. Zine and silver mines. Source of marble for Lineoln Memorial and tomb of Unknowu Soldier. Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area and Gore Range-Eagle Nest Wild Area.	Trout fishing, elk and deer hunting in season, hiking, saddle, and paek trips; seenie drives through Carlton Tunnel and over Independence Pass; winter sports.	Twenty-six improved forest eaup and pienie grounds. Numerous eommereial resorts and dude ranches in and near the forest.
Montezuma (on U S 160, 230 miles of forest roads; 700 miles of forest trails).	Maneos.	Mount Wilson, 14,250 feet. Lakes, eanyons, waterfalls, eataracts, and peeuliar geologic formations. Virgin ponderosa pines. Narraguinnep Canyon Natural Area. Beaver Indian massaere. Prehistoric Indian eamps and relies. Gold mines. Wilson Mountains Wild Area.	Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duek hunting in season; trout fishing; seenie drives; saddle and pack trips.	Ten improved forest eamp and pienic grounds. Commercial eabin camps and dude ranches in and near the forest.

COLORADO—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Pike (on U S 24, 85, and 285. 520 miles of forest roads; 470 miles of forest trails).	Colorado Springs.	Pikes Peak with free highway to top. Cripple Creek and Alma gold camps. Scenic Rampart Range Road, Devil's Head Lookout Station. Monument Nursery.	Hunting, fishing, hiking, saddle trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	Thirty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hotels, resorts, and cabin camps in and near forest.
Rio Grande (on U S 160 and 285, 210 miles of forest roads; 1,010 miles of forest trails).	Monte Vista.	Mountain lakes and trout streams. Rio Grande Pyramid, Wagon Wheel Gap, Wolf Creek Pass. Active mining camps. Wheeler National Monument. Upper Rio Grande Wild Area.	Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, trout fishing, hunting in season, winter sports.	Twenty-cight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps near forest.
Roosevelt (on U S 287. 460 miles of forest roads; 680 miles of forest trails).	Fort Collins.	Arapaho, Isabelle, and South St. Vrain Glaciers. Rugged Continental Divide with many alpine lakes. Rawah Wild Area. Poudre Canyon.	Trout fishing; deer, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck hunting in season; winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Forty-six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches near forest.
Routt (on U S 40. 220 miles of forest roads; 790 miles of forest trails).	Steamboat Springs.	Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow. Trout streams and alpine lakes. Mount Zirkle-Dome Peak Wild Area. Winter sports center.	Elk, deer, grouse, duck hunting in season; fishing; winter sports; saddle and pack trips.	Forty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps near forest.
San Isabel (on U S 50, 85–87, and 160. 160 miles of forest roads; 660 miles of forest trails).	Pueblo.	Sangre de Cristo Range—over 40 timberline lakes. Sierra Blanca Peak and Crestone Needles—above 14,000 feet. Isabel Lake Recreation Area.	Deer, bear, mountain lion, and grouse hunting in season; trout fishing; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-five improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest.
San Juan (on U S 160 and 550. 220 miles of forest roads; 1,050 miles of forest trails).	Durango.	Ice caves. Peaks over 14,000 feet. Picturesque canyons. Alpine lakes. Archaeological ruins. Historic mines. San Juan Wilderness Area.	Elk, deer, bear, grouse, duck hunting in season; trout fishing; mountain climbing; saddle and pack trips.	Nineteen improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commercial dude ranches, resorts, and cabin camps near forest.
Uncompander (on U S 550, 290 miles of forest roads; 840 miles of forest trails).	Delta.	Numerous peaks over 13,000 fcet. Uncompali- gre Plateau. Gold mines. Uncompaligre Wild Arca. Ouray Scenic Area.	Deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, and grouse hunting in season; winter sports; trout fishing; seenic drives; and saddle trips.	Thirteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps near forest.
White River (on U S 24, 120 miles of forest roads; 1,050 miles of forest trails).	Glenwood Springs.	Spectacular Glenwood Canyon, Hanging Lake, Bridal Veil Falls, Mineral hot springs, caves, lakes, and trout streams. Flat Tops Wilderness Area.	Fishing; big-game, grouse, and duck hunting in season; scenic drives; and saddle trips.	Twenty-three improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and resorts near forest.

FLORIDA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Apalachicola (on U S 98, 230 miles of forest roads).	Tallahassee.	Southern forest in process of development for sustained timber production.	Quail hunting; bass, hream, perch, salt water fishing; boating; swimming.	Fifteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial accommodations near forest.
Choctawhatchee (between U S 90 and 98. 550 miles of forest roads).	Tallahassee.	Deep bayous and clear, cool streams. Little Bayou Recreation Area.	Fresh and salt water bathing; bass, salt water, and oyster fishing; deer and quail hunting in season; boating.	One improved forest camp and picnic ground. Commercial accommodations near forest.
Ocala (on U S 17 and 41. 310 miles of forest roads).	Tallahassee.	Juniper Spring—flow 8 million gallons fresh water daily. Lakes, subtropical palms, hardwoods, and scrub pine. Deer Lake camp for underprivileged childreu. National game refuge.	Fishing in lakes, ponds, and streams; deer and small-game hunting in season; boating; and batbing.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Some cabins for rent to private and semipublic groups.
Osceola (on U S 41 and 90, 150 miles of forest roads).	Tallahassee.	Cypress swamps. Olustee Experimental Forest.	Bass, pereh, and bream fishing: deer, turkey, quail, and dove hunting in season; swimming; boating.	Osceola Lodge—two-story log structure on large lake for rent through forest supervisor.

GEORGIA

Chattahoochee (on U S 19, 23, and 76, 790 miles of forest roads; 170 miles of forest trails).	Brasstown Bald, 4,768 feet, highest point in Georgia. Appalachian Trail. Blue Ridge Mountains. Lakes. Tallulah gorge. Waterfalls. Toecoa Experimental Forest. Indian Princess grave. Woody's Gap totem pole.	hunting in season; trout and bass	
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IDAHO

Boise (on U S 30 and 93. 490 miles of forest roads; 170 miles of forest trails).	Immense forests of ponderosa pine. Placer mining. Hot springs. Arrowrock Dam. South Fork Payette River game preserve with abundant deer always in evidence. Rugged alpine scenery. Sawtooth Wilderness Area.	nountain lion hunt- drives; saddle and Commercial dude ranches and
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IDAHO—Continued

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NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Caribou (on U S 87 and 30 N. 280 miles of forest roads; 630 miles of forest trails).	Poeatello. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.)	Scenie canyons and waterfalls. Snake River.	Trout fishing; deer, grouse, and sage hen hunting; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Seventeen improved forest eamp and pienic grounds. Commercial cabin camps available.
Challis (on U S 93. 320 miles of forest roads; 1,430 miles of forest trails).	Challis.	Famous Middle Fork Salmon River. Salmon River Mountains. Stanley Lake at base of Sawtooth Mountain. Historic mining towns. Hot springs. Sawtooth Wilderness Area. Seafoam Ranger Station, one of principal entry points to Idaho Wilderness Area.	Trout, steelhead, and Chinook salmon fishing; deer, goat, cougar, and grouse hunting; saddle and pack trips.	Fourteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds, Public bathhouses at Sunbeam and Cape Horn Hot Springs.
Clearwater (on US 95, 310 miles of forest roads; 2,310 miles of forest trails).	Orofino.	Wild, uninhabited eountry. Lakes, canyons, and mountain meadows. Logging operations in largest block of virgin white pine on continent. Famous Lolo trail. Plaeer mining. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.	Trout and salmon fishing; elk, deer, mountain lion, bear, and grouse hunting in season; many scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. A few commercial eabin camps and dude ranehes nearby.
Coeur d'Alene (on U S 10, 95, and 95-E. 670 miles of forest roads; 1,470 miles of forest trails).	Coeur d'Alene.	Extensive logging operations, Lakes, Cataldo Mission. Mullan Tree in 4th of July Canyon. Gold, lead, and silver mines. Bunker Hill Smelter.	Trout fishing; huekleberry picking; whitetail and mule decr, bear, and grouse hunting; scenic drives; bathing; boating.	Twenty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial resorts and cabin eamps in and near forest.
Idaho (on U S 95. 340 miles of forest roads; 2,290 miles of forest trails).	McCall.	Million-acre Idaho Wilderness Area, including Chamberlain Basin country. Famous Salmon River, or "River of No Return," along north boundary. Thunder Mountain country, site of early gold mining.	Big-game hunting, trout fishing, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	Ten improved forest eamp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and eabin camps nearby. Wilderness guides available for short or extended trips.
Kaniksu (on U S 2, 95, and 195. 790 miles of forest roads; 3,010 miles of forest trails).	Sandpoint. (Forest lies partly in Washington and Montana.)	Priest and Pend Oreille Lakes, Hundreds of other smaller lakes, Z-Canyon, Waterfalls, Selkirk Mountains, Ancient cedars, Logging operations, Priest River fire-danger-measurement station; experimental forest.	Stream and lake fishing; biggame, grouse, and duck hunting in season; boating; swimming; saddle and pack trips; scenie drives.	Thirty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near the forest.
Minidoka (on U S 30-N, 30-S, and 93. 260 miles of forest roads; 1,030 miles of forest trails).	Burley. (Forest lies partly in Utah.)	"Silent City of Rocks"—fantastic wind and water-worn rocks. Cleveland, Independence, and smaller alpine lakes. Exceptional panoramic views of Snake River Valley.	Trout fishing and big-game hunting in season, saddle and pack trips, seenic drives.	Eighteen improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commer- cial cabin eamps and dude ranches nearby.
Nezperce (on U S 95. 800 miles of forest roads; 3,190 miles of forest trails).	Grangeville.	Indian battlefields. Famous Seven Devils Mountains. Snake and Salmon River can- yons. Many lakes. Seasonal salmon run in rivers. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area.	Trout and salmon fishing; elk, deer, goat, bear, and mountain lion hunting in season; saddle and pack trips; seenie drives.	Nineteen improved forest camp and picnie grounds. Commer- cial guides, packers, and cabin camps for hire in and near forest.

IDAHO—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Payette (on U S 30 and 95, 440 miles of forest roads; 1,330 miles of forest trails).	Boise.	Vast forests of ponderosa and lodgepole pine. Logging operations. Warm Lake—natural hot water swimming pool. Hot springs. Deadwood Dam. Payette and Salmon Riv- ers. Southwesterly entrance to Idaho Wilder- ness Area.	Trout and salmon fishing; deer, grouse, and sage hen hunting in season; bathing; saddle and pack trips.	Fifty-four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches in and near forest.
St. Joe (on U S 10, 95, and 95–E. 560 miles of forest roads; 2,050 miles of forest trails).	Saint Maries.	Wild, uninhabited mountain country. Virgin white pine. Mountain lakes, streams, and rivers. Laird Park Recreation Area.	Good trout fishing; deer, bear, grouse hunting in season; huckleberry picking.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps near forest.
Salmon (on U S 93. 420 miles of forest roads; 2,190 miles of forest trails).	Salmon.	Upper Salmon River gorge. Indian writings. Placer mining. Famous crags and Middle Fork portion of Idaho Wilderness Area.	Trout and salmon fishing, biggame and grouse hunting in season, boat trips on Salmon River.	Five improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps nearby.
Sawtooth (on U S 93. 310 miles of forest roads; 1,520 miles of forest trails).	Hailey.	Sawtooth Valley. Colorful mountains. Lakes. Developed hot springs. Bald Mountain, near famous Sun Valley Lodge. Sawtooth Wilder- ness Area.	Trout fishing, big-game and grouse hunting in season, bathing, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	Fifty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial dude ranches and cabin camps available.
Targhee (on U S 89, 91, and 191. 640 miles of forest roads; 980 miles of forest trails).	St. Anthony. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.)	Big Springs—source of North Fork of Snake River. Big Falls with 1,110-foot drop. Other waterfalls. Teton Mountains. Extensive lodgepole pine-timbered plateaus.	Trout fishing; deer, elk, and grouse hunting in season; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Thirteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps nearby.
Weiser (on U S 95. 230 miles of forest roads; 1,070 miles of forest trails).	Weiser.	Seven Devils and Council Mountain Ranges, with historie ghost towns and mining camps. Accessible crest overlooking spectacular Snake River gorge. Hot springs. Monumental Peak. Lakes.	Trout fishing; deer, bear, and grouse hunting in season; bathing; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps nearby.

ILLINOIS

460 miles of forest roads).	Bounded by Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Sellers Landing. Slave stations of "under- ground railway." Kaskaskia Indian mounds. Fluorspar mining. Old Government salt distilleries.	ing, hiking, boating, some fishing, quail and small-game	picnic grounds. Commercial
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INDIANA

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NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Hoosier (Purchase Unit) (on US 50).	Bedford.	Limestone caves. French Lick, Trinity, and Orleans Mineral Springs. Furniture and basket factories, sawmills, tie yards. Limestone quarries.	Quail and small-game hunting in season; catfish, bass, crappie, pike, and perch fishing; boating; scenic drives; camping; picnicking.	One improved forest camp and picnic ground. Commercial hotels and cabin camps nearby.
		KENTUCKY		
Cumberland (on US 25, 27, and 60. 614 miles of forest roads).	Winchester.	Western rim Cumberland Plateau. Red River gorge. Sky Bridge and several smal- ler natural bridges. Numerous mineral springs and limestone caves. Daniel Boone Wilderness Trail. Sublimity Forest Com- munity. Cumberland Falls and Natural Bridge State Parks nearby.	Bass, pike, and perch fishing; quail and small-game hunting in season; picnicking; camping; scenic drives; swimming; hiking.	Four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hotels and cabin camps nearby.
		LOUISIANA		
Kisatchie (on US 71, 84, 167, and 171. 700 miles of forest roads).	Alexandria.	Extensive pine plantations. Many bayous. Picturesque sandstone cliss and canyons. Lakes. Natchitoches, oldest town in Louisiana. Stuart Nursery—one of largest pine nurseries in world.	Deer, quail, and migratory-bird hunting in season: fishing; boating; swimming; picnick- ing and camping; scenic drives.	Four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hotels and cabin camps nearby.
		MICHIGAN		
Hiawatha (on US 2 and 41. 480 miles of forest roads).	Escanaba.	Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Kitchitikipi Spring. Pictured Rocks. Several water- falls.	Fishing and hunting in season, picnicking, hiking, camping, and scenic drives.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Huron (on U S 23. 650 miles of forest roads).	East Tawas.	Au Sable River. Lakes and trout streams.	Canoe trips, lake and stream fishing, good seasonal deer hunting, swimming.	Fifteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds.

MICHIGAN—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Manistee (on U S 10, 31, and 131. 1,030 miles of forest roads).	Muskegon.	Numerous Indian villages, burial grounds, and mounds. Clear sand-bottom lakes.	Lake and stream fishing; canoeing; swimming; deer, grouse, and duck hunting in season.	Eighteen improved forest campand picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps available.
Marquette (on U S 2 and 31. 430 miles of forest roads).	Escanaba.	Bounded by Great Lakes; Huron, Michigan, and Superior. Fine bathing beach 6 miles long. Brook trout rearing pond.	Good seasonal hunting and fishing, swimming, boating.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Ottawa (on U S 2 and 45. 920 miles of forest roads).	Ironwood.	Highest point between Black Hills and Alleghenies. Three hundred lakes, 1,200 miles of trout streams. Numerous waterfalls. Indian trails, ceremonial and burial grounds, and signal mounds. Six hundred thousand acres of virgin hardwood and hemlock. Sawmills. Iron and copper mines.	Bass, trout, pike, and muskellunge fishing: deer, grouse, and duck hunting in season; boating; swimming; winter sports.	Twenty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Com- mercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.

MINNESOTA

Chippewa (on U S 2 and 71. 1,180 miles of forest roads).	Cass Lake.	Winnibigoshish Dam—largest reservoir at head of Mississippi. Lakes. Forest nursery.		Thirty-one improved forest campand picnic grounds.
Superior (on U S 53 and 61, 670 miles of forest roads; 500 miles of forest trails).		Five thousand lakes. Rugged shorelines, picturesque islands, sand beaches. Million acres of virgin forest. Superior and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas, outstanding cance trip opportunities. Historic water route to northwest.	season, boating, swimming, and canoe trips.	

MISSISSIPPI

Bienville (on U S 80. 220 miles of forest roads).	Jackson.	Coastal plain, second-growth pine and hard-woods. Extensive longleaf pine plantations.	Very good seasonal quail hunting, swimming, fishing.	One improved forest camp and picnic ground.
De Soto (on U S 11 and 90, 690 miles of forest roads).	Jackson.	Ashe Forest Nursery. Harrison Experimental Forest. Scene of South Mississippi Gun and Dog Club field trials.	Good quail hunting, bathing, fishing, boating.	Four improved forest camp and picnic grounds.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Holly Springs (on U S 78. 280 miles of forest roads).	Jaekson.	Interesting intensive erosion-control projects. Area contains some of largest erosion gullies known. Annual bird-dog field trials.	Quail and small-game hunting.	No improved forest eamp or pienic grounds. Commercial accommodations near forest.
Homochitto (on U S 61 and 84. 370 miles of forest roads).	Jaekson.	Picturesquely eroded leoss bluff country near historic Natchez.	Quail and small-game hunting in season, seenie forest drives.	No improved forest eamp or pienie grounds.

MISSOURI

Clark (on U S 60, 61, and 67. 1,130 miles of forest roads).	St. Louis.	Ozark Mountains. Big and Greer Springs. Caverns. Mine La Motte. Clear, eool streams.	Fishing, bathing, some hunting, boat trips on Black Current and St. Francis Rivers.	Twenty improved forest eamp and picnic grounds. Commer- eial eabin eamps, resorts, and guides in and near forest.
Mark Twain (on U S 60, 63, 65, and 66, 730 miles of forest roads).		Ozark Mountains. Numerous eaves, rock eairns, and springs. Lakes and rivers.		pienie grounds. Commercial

MONTANA

Absaroka (on U S 89. 140 miles of forest roads; 1,260 miles of forest trails).	Livingston.	Snowy peaks, alpine lakes, mineral and hot springs. Crazy Mountains. Grasshopper Glaeier. Beartooth Wilderness Area and Absaroka Wild Area.	Excellent trout fishing; elk, deer, and bear hunting in season; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-six improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commer- cial dude ranches, eabin eamps, and resorts in and near forest.
Beaverhead (on U S 10 and 91, 400 miles of forest roads; 1,050 miles of forest trails).	Dillon.	Big Hole, Beaverhead, Ruby, and Madison rivers. Hot Springs, Scores of alpine lakes. Big Hole Battlefield. Historic Bannock and Virginia City. Early mining camps. Anaeonda-Pintlar Wilderness Area.	Fine trout, grayling, and white- fish fishing; big game and duck hunting in season; saddle and pack trips.	
Bitterroot (on U S 93. 220 miles of forest roads; 3,060 miles of forest trails).	Hamilton. (Forest lies partly in Idaho.)	Bitterroot Valley and speetacular Bitterroot Mountains. Scores of mountain lakes and hot springs. Ancient Indian hieroglyphies. Saint Mary's Mission and Fort Owen. Sclway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, largest in U. S.; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area.	Good trout fishing; deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, goat, duek, and grouse hunting in season; saddle and pack trips; many seenic drives.	Fifteen improved forest eamp and pienie grounds. Commercial eabin camps, dude ranches, and resorts in and near forest.

MONTANA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Cabinet (on U S 93. 620 miles of forest roads; 2,450 miles of forest trails).	Thompson Falls.	Cabinet and Bitterroot Mountains. Ibex Peak. Cabinet gorge. Many lakes and waterfalls. Historic Kootenai Trail and Mullan Road. Cabinet Mountains Wild Area. Savenac nursery. Placer mining.	Good trout fishing; big-game, grouse, and duck hunting in season; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	and picnic grounds. Commer-
Custer (on U S 10, 12, and 310, 430 miles of forest roads; 300 miles of forest trails).	Billings. (Forest lies partly in South Dakota.)	Spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City highway. Snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus. Granite Peak. 12,962 feet, highest point in Montana, Hundreds of lakes. Woodbine Falls, 900 feet. Glaciers and ice caverns. Rich fossil beds. Indian hieroglyphics and burial grounds. Beartooth Wilderness Area.	Trout fishing, big-game hunting, exceptionally scenic saddle and pack trips.	Thirty-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.
Deerlodge (on U S 10 and 91, 300 miles of forest roads; 450 miles of forest trails).	Butte.	Renowned "Butte Hill" mines. Continental Divide with rugged peaks far above timberline. Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. High open valleys. Lakes. Famous early day mining towns. Anaconda smelter.	Trout fishing, big-game hunting, winter sports, saddle and pack trips, many scenic drives.	Twenty-three improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches in and near forest.
Flathead (on U S 2 and 93, 430 miles of forest roads; 5,380 miles of forest trails).	Kalispell.	Spectacular geological formations, including massive Chinese Wall, and jagged Mission Mountains. Hanging valleys. Glaciers and scores of glacial lakes. South Fork Wilderness Area. Mission Mountains and Pentagon Wild Areas.	Exceptionally good trout fishing and big-game hunting in season, swimming, boating, unusual saddle and pack trips, many scenic drives, winter sports.	Twenty-seven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches in and near forest.
Gallatin (on U S 191. 250 miles of forest roads; 1,400 miles of forest trails).	Bozeman.	Great Gallatin Valley. Canyons, Snow-clad peaks. Eleven outstanding waterfalls. Over 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams. Spanish Peaks Wild Arca.	Fine trout fishing; very good elk, deer, bear, and migratory-waterfowl hunting in season; boating; swinning; unusual saddle and pack trips; winter sports.	Fifty-five improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Numerous dude ranches, resorts, and cabin camps in and near forest.
Helena (on U S 91 and 10-N. 280 miles of forest roads; 1,060 miles of forest trails).	Helena.	Historic Priest, Mullan, Lewis and Clark, and McDonald Passes. Ophir Caves virtually unexplored. "Gates of the Mountains." Old gold diggings. Confederate Gulch—site of "world's richest acre." Many mountain lakes.	Trout fishing; elk, deer, bear, and grouse hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives; winter sports.	Six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial cabin camps, dude ranches, and resorts in and near forest.

MONTANA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Kootenai (on U S 2 and 93. 720 miles of forest roads; 3,310 miles of forest trails).	Libby. (Forest lics partly in Idaho.)	Colorful Kootenai River. Vermiculite and gold mines. Many superb lakes and miles of fishing streams. Logging operations. Cabinet Mountains Wild Area.	Fine trout fishing; deer, goat, bear, mountain lion hunting in season; huckleberry picking; saddle and pack trips; seenie drives.	Seventeen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps in and near forest.
Lewis and Clark (on U S 2, 87, 89, and 91, 460 miles of forest roads; 1,610 miles of forest trails).	Great Falls.	Little Belt, Big and Little Snowy and Little Rocky Mountains. Towering cliffs, majestic peaks. Gibson Dam. Alpine lakes. Fron- tier mining towns. Sun River Wilderness Area.	Trout fishing and excellent elk and deer hunting in season; winter sports; exceptionally scenic saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest.
Lolo (on U S 10 and 93, 620 miles of forest roads; 2,960 miles of forest trails).	Missoula. (Forest lics partly in Idaho.)	Bitterroot, Mission, and Swan ranges. Lewis and Clark, and historic Indian trails. Mullan Road. Hot springs. Beautiful mountain lakes. Miles of trout streams.	Good fishing, big-game and duck hunting in season, winter sports, saddle and pack trips, many scenic drives, boating, swimming.	Twenty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous cabin camps and resorts in and near forest.
		NEBRASKA		
Nebraska (on U S 20. 150 miles of forest roads).	Halsey.	Bessey Nursery Recreation Area. Extensive plantations. Largest herd of mule deer in Nebraska. Entire forest in game refuge. Nesting grounds of great blue heron, grouse, and prairie chickens.	Pheasant, migratory bird, and small-game hunting in season outside forest; swimming; fishing.	Two improved forest camp and pienic grounds.
		NEVADA		
Humboldt (on U S 40 and 93. 270 miles of forest roads; 480 miles of forest trails).	Elko.	Humboldt, Independence, and Ruby Mountains. Spectacular canyons. Colorful cliffs. Historic, rich mining towns.	Trout fishing; decr, cougar, and sage hen hunting in season; saddle and pack trips.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps nearby.
Mono (on U 8 395, 440 miles of forest roads; 530 miles of forest trails).	Reno. (Forest lies partly in California.)	Mono Craters. Rugged, high Sierra country. Many beautiful lakes and streams. Mount Dana-Minarets and Hoover Wild Areas. Adjoins Lake Tahoe.	Notably fine trout fishing, biggame hunting, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	Thirty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial dude ranches and cabin camps near forest.

NEVADA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Nevada (on U S 93 and 50. 280 miles of forest roads; 970 miles of forest trails).	Ely.	Intermingled range and forest. Livestock grazing. Community outing area. Lehman Caves.	Hunting, camping, hiking, and saddle trips, winter sports.	Twenty-three camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches near forest.
Toiyabe (on U S 50, 440 miles of forest roads; 330 miles of forest trails).	Reno.	Range and scattered forest. Livestock grazing. Mining developments. Historic ghost towns. Seenic desert valleys.	Hunting, camping, hiking, and saddle trips.	Six camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps, resorts, and dude ranches near the forest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountain (on U S 2, 3, and 302. 310 miles of forest roads: 1,040 miles of forest trails).	t lies partly in ski, and horse trails. Natural are	Fishing; deer, bear, grouse, and small-game hunting in season winter sports; hiking; swim ming; and seenic drives.	and picnic grounds. Overnight
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NEW MEXICO

Carson (on U S 64 and 285, 510 miles of forest roads; 640 miles of forest trails).	Taos.	Home and burial place of Kit Carson. Well known art colony and Taos Indian pueblo. Sangre de Cristo Mountains, including Wheeler Peak, 13,123 feet. Trout streams, lakes, and	game and turkey hunting, scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, good painting and photographic	and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin
		hot springs.	possibilities.	
Cibola (on U S 60, 66, 85, and 366, 720 miles of forest roads; 640 miles of forest trails).	Albuquerque.	Mount Taylor, 11,389 feet, and Sandia Crest, 10,800 feet, accessible by auto. Antelope herds. Pueblo Indian villages. Prehistoric ruins. Ancient "sky city" of Acoma.	Fair big-game hunting in season, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives.	
Gila (on U S 260. 550 miles of forest roads; 820 miles of forest trails).	Silver City.	Noted big-game country of Southwest. Wild, rugged ranges. BlackRange and Gila Wilderness Areas. Hot springs. Copper mines.		and picnic grounds. Numerous commercial dude ranches near

NEW MEXICO—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Lincoln (on U S 54, 70, and 380. 910 miles of forest roads; 180 miles of forest trails).	Alamogordo.	White Mountain, 12,000 fect. Extensive ponderosa pine and fir stands. Logging and milling operations. Scenc of Lincoln County range war. White Mountain Wild Area. Adjoins Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Monument.	Fishing, hunting, winter sports, scenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	Fourteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest.
Santa Fe (on U S 66, 85, 64, and 285. 680 miles of forest roads; 730 miles of forest trails).	Santa Fe.	Sangre de Cristo Range including Truchas Peaks, 13,306 feet, highest in New Mexico. Indian villages. Ancient pueblo and Spanish mission ruins. Cliff dwellings. Pecos and Jemez rivers. Mountain streams and lakes- San Pedro Parks Wild Area. Pecos Wilder- ness Area.	Stream and lake fishing, biggame hunting, winter sports, seenic drives, saddle and pack trips, good photographic possibilities.	Thirty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and dude ranches in and near forest.

NORTH CAROLINA

Croatan (on U S 17 and 70, 140 miles of forest roads.)	Columbia, S. C.	Historie New Bern, founded 1710. Civil War breastworks. Five large lakes. Pine and swamp hardwoods, 3 miles from Atlantic Ocean.	Deer, bear, turkey, quail, and migratory-bird hunting in season; boating; swimming; fair fishing.	No improved forest camp or pienic grounds.
Nantahala (on U S 19, 23, and 64. 590 miles of forest roads; 210 miles of forest trails).	Franklin.	Blue Ridge, Unaka, and other ranges. Nantahala Gorge, Whiteside Cliffs. Lakes, waterfalls. Joyee Kilmer Memorial Forest. Gorgeous azalcas and rhododendron. On Appalachian Trailway.	Trout fishing; swimming; hiking; horseback riding; deer, bear, boar, turkey, and small-game hunting in season; seenic drives.	sorts and cabin eamps in and
Pisgah (on U S 19, 23, 64, and 70. 1,250 miles of forest roads; 520 miles of forest trails).	Asheville.	Heart of Southern Appalachian reereational region. Mount Mitchell, 6,684 feet. Linville Falls and Gorge. Pisgah National Game Refuge and fawn farm. Craggy Gardens famous for purple rhododendron. On Appalachian Trailway.	deer, bear, turkey, and small- game hunting in season; swiin-	and picnie grounds. Commercial resorts and eabin eamps in

OHIO

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Wayne (Purchase Unit) (on U S 21, 23, 35, 50, and 52).		Particularly beautiful fall coloring of hardwoods. Nearby points of interest include historic Marietta, Gallipolis, Blenucrhasset's Island, and Amesville "Coonskin Library." Iron and old charcoal furnaces.	Scenic drives, picnicking, hiking, small-game hunting in season.	Three improved forest camp and pienic grounds.

OREGON

Deschutes (on U S 97. 1,600 miles of forest roads; 490 miles of forest trails).	Bend.	Snow-clad peaks, ice caves, waterfalls, and scores of beautiful mountain lakes. Lava caves. Deschutes River. Newberry Crater. "Century Drive." Mount Jefferson Wild Area and Three Sisters Wilderuess Area.	Outstanding rainbow trout fishing, deer hunting in season, seenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	Fifty-five improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial dude ranches, cabiu camps, and resorts in and near forest.
Fremont (on US 395. 1,800 miles of forest roads; 210 miles of forest trails).	Lakeview.	Abert fault cast of Lake Abert, second largest vertical fault in world. Indian paintings and writings. Protected herds of antelope. Oregon Descrt.	Exceptionally good deer hunting in season.	Seventeen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest.
Malheur (on U S 28. 1,180 miles of forest roads; 880 miles of forest trails).	John Day.	Cabin of Joaquin Miller. Mountains and miles of fishing streams. Archers' hunting reserve. Fossil beds of prehsitoric plants and animals.	Some stream trout fishing, elk and very good deer hunting in season, seenie drives, saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest.
Mount Hood (on U S 30 and 99. 910 miles of forest roads; 2,680 miles of forest trails).	Portland.	World-famous scenic drives. Hot springs. Renowned Timberline Lodge. Glaciers, lakes, and flower-filled alpine meadows. Mount Hood and Mount Jefferson Wild Areas.	Stream and lake fishing, swimming, winter sports, saddle and pack trips, spectacular auto tours.	Seventy-tour improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Timberline Lodge and other commercial resorts in and near forest.
Ochoco (on U S 28 and 97. 980 miles of forest roads; 290 miles of forest trails).	Prineville.	Parklike ponderosa pine forests. Frontier day army post. Scene of early-day range wars. Many beaver colonies.	Trout fishing, deer hunting, scenic drives.	Twenty-seven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps in and near forest.
Rogue River (on U S 99. 1,020 miles of forest roads; 1,490 miles of forest trails.)	Medford. (Forest lies partly in California.)	Table Rock, site of bloody war with Rogue River Indians. Rogue River. Lakes, trout streams, and waterfalls. Extensive sugar pine and Douglas fir forests. Mountain Lakes Wild Area.	Rainbow and steelhead trout fishing, deer and migratory-bird hunting in season, seenic drives, saddle and pack trips.	Fifty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps in and near forest.

OREGON—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Siskiyou (on US 99 and 199. 620 miles of forest roads; 1,950 miles of forest trails).	Grants Pass. (Forest lies partly in California.)	Famous fishing grounds in lower Roque River gorge. Home of Port Orford cedar and Oregon myrtle. Oregon Caves. Early-day gord camps. Profuse growths of wild lilac, rhododendron, azaleas, and pitcher plants. Brewer weeping spruce. Saddler oak.	Cutthroat and steelhead trout, and salmon fishing; deer, bear, and cougar hunting; boat trips; saddle and pack trips; seenic drives.	Thirty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial resorts, outfitters, and cabin camps in and near forest.
Siuslaw (on U S 99. 700 miles of forest roads; 460 miles of forest trails).	Eugene.	Heavy stands Sitka spruce, western hemlock, cedar, and Douglas fir. Bordered by Pacific Ocean. Cape Perpetua. Pitcher plants, rhododendron, and azaleas. Sand dunes.	Ocean, lake, and stream fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and migratory-bird hunting; swimming; boating; clam digging; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Eighteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest.
Umatilla (on U S 30 and 395. 1,200 miles of forest roads; 1,120 miles of forest trails).	Pendleton. (Forest lies partly in Washington.)	On old Oregon trail route. Blue Mountains. Hot sulphur springs. Famous "Pendleton Roundup."	Elk, deer, pheasant hunting in season; saddle trips and scenic drives; winter sports.	Fifty-seven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial hostelries in and near forest.
Umpqua (on U S 99. 450 miles of forest roads; 1,890 miles of forest trails).	Roseburg.	Spectacular North Umpqua cataracts, Toketce and Lemolo Falls, Umpqua River. Diamond Lake. Mount Thiclsen.	Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing; deer, bear, cougar hunting; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Forty-one improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps near forest.
Wallowa (on U S 30. 500 miles of forest roads; 930 miles of forest trails).	Enterprise.	Snow-capped peaks, Wallowa and many other lakes, glaciers, alpine meadows, and rare wild flowers. Minam River—famous fishing stream. Grand spectacle of Snake River and Imnaha Canyons from Grizzly Ridge Road. Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.	Stream and lake trout fishing; elk, deer, bear hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Twenty-five improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts and cabin camps in and near forest.
Whitman (on U S 28 and 30, 1,100 miles of forest roads; 1,370 miles of forest trails).	Baker.	Blue and Wallowa Mountains, Anthony Lakes, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.	Stream and lake fishing; deer, bear, clk hunting; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips; winter sports.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.
Willamette (on U S 28 and 99, 550 miles of forest roads; 3,050 miles of forest trails).	Eugene.	Most heavily timbered national forest in United States. Snowcapped peaks, lakes, waterfalls, and hot springs. McKenzie Pass Highway traverses forest. Three Sisters Wilderness Area, including extraordinary volcanic formations. Mount Jefferson Wild Area.	Excellent stream and lake fishing, deer and bear hunting, scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	Ninety-seven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and packtrip outfitters in and near forest.

PENNSYLVANIA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Allegheny (on U S 6, 62, and 219. 660 miles of forest roads; 250 miles of forest trails)	Warren.	Allegheny Mountains. Oil field. Hearts Content and Tionesta Natural Areas—virgin timber stands. Three hundred miles of trout streams. Watermill Race ski trail. Chief Cornplanter Indian Reservation. Beaver Meadows Waterfowl Refuge.	Trout fishing, exceptional deer hunting in season, winter sports, scenic drives.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps near forest.
		PUERTO RICO		
Caribbean (11 miles of forest roads; 42 miles of forest trails).	Rio Piedras.	Puerto Rican highlands. Big tropical trees, mountain palms, orchids, pink begonias, tree ferns, and flowering vines. High waterfalls, Tremendous cliffs. Magnificent vistas from peaks.	Swimming, hiking, scenic drives, trout fishing being developed.	La Mina Recreation Area affords picnic facilities, rental cabins, restaurant, and summer cottage sites.
		SOUTH CAROLINA		
Francis Marion (on U S 17 and 52. 340 miles of forest roads).	Columbia.	Ruins and remnants of early colonial settlements and plantations. Many "meteor bays." Picturesque moss-hung oaks, flowering yucca, dogwood, and holly.	Bass and other fishing; alligator, deer, turkey, and quail hunting in season; boating; bathing; scenic drives.	Three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hostelries nearby.
Sumter (on U S 25, 76, and 176. 840 miles of forest roads; 18 miles of forest trails).	Columbia.	Piedmont and Bluc Ridge Mountains. Rank growths of rhododendron and other flowering shrubs. Walhalla Trout Hatchery.	Trout and some bass fishing; deer, turkey, and quail hunting in season; seenic drives.	Three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial hostelries near forest.
		SOUTH DAKOTA		
Black Hills (on U S 14 and 85. 4,610 miles of forest roads 140 miles of forest trails).	Deadwood. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.)	Spectacular canyons and waterfalls. Crystal caves. Historic gold rush area. Graves of Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, and Preacher Smith. Famous Homestake mine.	Excellent fishing, deer and migratory-bird hunting in season, swimming, hiking and saddle trips, all winter sports, scenic drives.	Thirty-six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Numerous cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Harney (on US 16 and 85-A. 320 miles of forest roads; 30 miles of forest trails).	Custer. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.)	Harney Peak, highest point east of Rockies. Rushmore National Memorial. Pine Creek Natural Area. Logging and lumbering oper- ations. Gold and silver mining.	deer and elk hunting in season,	and picnic grounds. Commer-

TENNESSEE

and 421. 850 miles of forest roads; 710 miles of forest trails). (Forest lies partly in North Carolina.)	Ocoee Canyon, Ducktown Copper basin—among South's outstanding scenic attractions. Big Creek Federal Game Refuge. One-hundred-thousand-acre Tellico Fish and Game Management Area. Cherokee Indian mounds.	boar, bear, deer, turkey, and small-game hunting; swimming; hiking.	and picnic grounds. Commer-
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TEXAS

				
Angelina (on U S 271).	Houston.	Historic Fort Teran. Opelousas cattle trail. Petrified wood formations. Pitcher plants. Lakes and springs.	Bass fishing, quail and dove hunting, swimming.	Two improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Davy Crockett (on U S 69).	Houston.	Davy Crockett oak. San Francisco de los Tejas Mission, founded in 1690. Ratcliff Lake.	Bass, perch, and catfish fishing; deer, quail, and dove hunting.	Two improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Sabine (on U S 59).	Houston.	Southern yellow pine and hardwood forests. Old San Antonio Road passes through. His- toric ferry. Nuestra Senora de los Dolores Mission at San Augustine. Boles Field Fox Hunters' Camp. Yellow Pine Lake Camp.	Hunting, camping.	Local commercial hotels.
Sam Houston (on U S 75, 550 miles of forest roads).	Houston.	Rolling forests of hardwood and pine. Houston plantation, "Raven Hill." The General Sam Houston Museum at Huntsville. Stubblefield Lake-Long Lake Recreation Area.	Hunting, fishing, swimming.	Local commercial hotels.

UTAH

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Ashley (on U S 40 and 30–S. 280 miles of forest roads; 680 miles of forest trails).	Vernal.	Indian writings near Vernal. Uinta Mountains, 350 lakes. King's Peak, 13,498 feet, highest in Utah. Green River Gorge. High Uintas Wilderness Area.	Big game, fishing, hiking, and saddle trips.	Thirty-four improved camp- grounds. Local commercial hotels and resorts.
Cache (on U S 91 and 30-S. 400 miles of forest roads; 420 miles of forest trails).	Logan,	Northern Wasatch Range. Logan Canyon. Scenic drive to Observation Point above Bear Lake. Ogden Canyon, Monte Cristo Lookout, Pine View Reservoir. Ben Lomond and Ogden Peaks.	Big game, good fishing, one of most popular camping and picnicking areas in Utah, winter sports.	Fifty-three camp and picnic grounds, Local commercial resorts and hotels.
Dixie (on U S 91 and 89, 430 miles of forest roads; 380 miles of forest trails).	Cedar City.	Rugged, rocky country, spectacular colored cliffs. Scenic drive from Cedar City to Panguitch. Sinking rivers, mammoth springs, panoramic views.	Good deer hunting; fishing; motor, hiking, and saddle trips; boating.	Eight campgrounds. Commercial hotels and resorts.
Fishlake (on U S 89, 91, and 189, 360 miles of forest roads; 730 miles of forest trails).	Richfield.	Mountain peaks. Fish Lake. Puffer Lake. Scenic Beaver River Canyon. Large deer herd.	Good deer hunting, fishing, hiking, and saddle trips.	Twenty-eight campgrounds. Commercial hotels and resorts.
La Sal (on U S 50 and 450. 180 miles of forest roads; 380 miles of forest trails).	Moab.	Spectacular rugged scenery. Mount Peale, 13,000 feet, offers magnificent panorama. Highly colored natural amphitheaters in Arches Canyon. Piute Indian communities. Geyer Pass scenic drive.	Hunting, fishing, hiking, and saddle trips.	Eight campgrounds, Commercial hotels and resorts.
Manti (on U S 89 and 90, 360 miles of forest roads; 550 miles of forest trails).	Ephraim.	Wasatch Plateau. Colorful canyons. Indian writings and Indian battlefields. Skyline Drive with unusual roadside fields of wild flowers. Great Basin Experiment Station headquarters in Ephraim Canyon.	Trout fishing; deer, elk, and cougar hunting; scenic drives; saddle trips.	Forty-two improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Powell (on U S 89. 310 miles of forest roads; 640 miles of forest trails).	Panguitch.	Aquarius Plateau rising to Boulder Mountain and Bluebell Knoll over 11,000 feet. Colorful Table Cliff Plateau, 10,000 feet. Grover- Boulder Scenic Route overlooking the Painted Desert. Boulder Plateau with numerous ponds and lakes.	Trout fishing; deer, cougar, sage hen, and duck hunting in season; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and dude ranches nearby.
Uinta (on U S 40, 89, 91, and 189. 400 miles of forest roads; 1,060 miles of forest trails).	Provo.	Extremely rugged mountains cut by picturesque canyons such as Provo, Rock Creek, and Hobble Creek Canyon. Strawberry Reservoir.	Trout fishing; deer, elk, and cougar hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives; winter sports.	Eighteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds.

UTAH—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Wasatch (on U S 40, 89, 91, and 30–S. 280 miles of forest roads; 590 miles of forest trails).	Salt Lake City. (Forest lies partly in Wyoming.)	Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons. Snow- clad Wasatch Mountains. Over 350 lakes. Mount Timpanogas, 12,000 feet, scene of an- nual Timpanogas hike. Timpanogas Cave National Monument. High Uinta Wilder- ness Area.	Trout fishing; deer, elk, sheep, bear, and cougar hunting; winter sports; saddle and pack trips; mountain climbing.	One hundred and fifteen forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches nearby.
		VERMONT		
Green Mountain (on U S 4 and 7. 100 miles of forest roads; 150 miles of forest trails).	Rutland.	Continuous chain of verdant mountains at average elevation of 2,500 feet. Miles of fishing streams. Many small ponds. Long Trail. Breadloaf summer school. Abandoned charcoal kilns. Waterfalls. Ski trails.	Trout fishing; deer, bear, and grouse hunting in season; hiking; ing; swimming; scenic drives; winter sports.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial tourist homes and cabin camps nearby. Adirondack shel- ters along Appalachian and Long Trails—four shelters within national forest.
		VIRGINIA		-
George Washington (on U S 11, 60, 211, and 250. 670 miles of forest roads; 470 miles of forest trails).	Harrisonburg. (Forest lies partly in West Virginia.)	Shenandoah Mountains. Many acres of forest were originally surveyed by George Washington. Crabtree Falls. Deep limestone caverns. Unique rock formations. Ramsey's Draft Natural Area.	Trout and bass fishing; turkey, deer, bear, and small-game hunting; swimming; hiking; saddle trips; scenic drives.	Nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial tourist homes and cabin camps nearby.
Jefferson (on U S 11, 19, 21, 23, 52, 58, 60, 219, 220, and 501. 1,100 miles of forest roads; 310 miles of forest trails).	Roanoke.	Bluc Ridge Mountains. Mount Rogers, 5,719 feet, highest point in Virginia. Transitional zone northern and southern flora. Lakes. Logging operations, furniture factories, coal and iron mines. Glenwood Furnace. Rhododendrons.	Fishing and hunting in season, swimming, hiking, picnicking, camping, scenic drives.	Fifteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial tourist homes and cabin camps nearby.

WASHINGTON

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Chelan (on U S 97. 590 miles of forest roads; 2,420 miles of forest trails).	Okanogan.	Lake Chelan, 55 miles long, between precipitous ranges. Alpine meadows, snow peaks, and glaciers. North Cascade Wilderness Area.	Excellent lake and stream fishing, boating, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	Seventy-four improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest.
Columbia (on U S 99 and 830. 590 miles of forest roads; 2,480 miles of forest trails).	Vancouver.	Mount Adams, 12,300 feet, reached by scenic Evergreen Highway. Spirit Lake and many others. Snowcapped peaks. Mineral springs. Wind River forest nursery. Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.	Lake and stream trout fishing, deer, and bear hunting, spectaeular auto tours, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	Fifty-one improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest.
Colville (on U S 10 and 97, 700 miles of forest roads; 860 miles of forest trails).	Republic.	Near Grand Coulee Dam. Mountains, many lakes.	Lake fishing, eveellent deer and duck hunting in season.	Twenty improved forest camp and picnic grounds.
Mount Baker (on U S 99. 170 miles of forest roads; 1,840 miles of forest trails).	Bellingham.	Superlative mountain scenery. Snowcapped peaks, glaciers, and alpine lakes. Heavy stands of giant Douglas fir. North Cascade Wilderness Area.	Excellent trout fishing, deer and bear hunting, winter sports, unusual saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing.	Seventy-six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps, hotels, resorts, and experienced guides nearby.
Olympic (on U S 99, 401, and 101. 490 iniles of forest roads; 950 miles of forest trails).	Olympia.	Dense forests of big trees. Spectacular snow peaks. Scores of lakes and fishing streams. Olympic Wilderness Area.	Fine stream and lake fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and elk hunting; winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips.	Twenty-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial resorts, eabin camps, and dude ranches available.
Snoqualmie (on U S 10 and 410. 490 miles of forest roads; 2,020 miles of forest trails).	Seattle.	Snoqualunic Falls, 250 feet high. Naches Pass, featured by pillars of the Dalles. Largest known Douglas fir tree. Snow peaks, lakes, and miles of fishing streams. Mather Memorial Parkway. Hines Memorial Forest. Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.	Good stream and lake fishing, including steelhead trout; blacktail and mule deer, bear, and elk hunting; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips; winter sports.	One hundred and fourteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and outfitters locally available.
Wenatchee (on U S 10 and 97. 810 miles of forest roads; 2,350 miles of forest trails).	Wenatchee.	Snoweapped peaks, lakes, alpine meadows, and rare wild flowers. Many miles of fine fishing streams.	Fine stream and lake trout fishing, deer and bear hunting, seenie drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports.	Seventy-eight improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.

WEST VIRGINIA

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Monongahela (on U S 219, 220, 33, and 250. 950 miles of forest roads; 650 miles of forest trails).	Elkins.	Southern Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains. Blackwater Canyon with 60-foot falls. Spectacular Seneca Rocks on historic Seneca Indian Trail. Many unexplored and some developed limestone caves. Botanically curious Cranberry Glades. Parsons Forest Nursery.	Trout and bass fishing; deer, bear, grouse, turkey, quail, and small-game hunting; swimming; hiking; horseback riding; seenic drives.	Eighty improved forest camp and pienic grounds. Commercial tourist homes and cabin camps in and near forest.
		WISCONSIN		
Chequamegon (on U S 2, 8, and 63. 1,070 miles of forest roads).	Park Falls.	Hundreds of lakes varying from two to several thousand acres in size. Pine, spruce, and balsam forests. Sawmills and paper mills.	Famous muskellunge, pike, and bass fishing; deer, grouse, and duck hunting; swimming; canoeing.	Fifty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and resorts in and near forest.
Nicolet (on U S 8, 32, and 55. 950 miles of forest roads).	Rhinelander.	Northern Wisconsin lakes region. Trout streams. Pine, spruce, and hardwood forest.	Trout, muskellunge, pike, and bass fishing; deer, duck, and grouse hunting; swimming; canoe trips.	Twenty improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and resorts in and near the forest.
		WYOMING		
Bighorn (on U S 14, 16, and 87. 390 miles of forest roads; 860 miles of forest trails).	Sheridan.	Bighorn Mountains. Snowcapped peaks, glaciers, and over 300 lakes. Curious pre- historic Indian Mcdicine wheel on Medicine Mountain. Indian battlefields. Cloud Peak Wild Area.	Excellent trout fishing; clk, deer, bear, and duck hunting; unusual saddle and pack trips; seenic drives; winter sports.	One hundred and forty-three improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial dude ranches and cabin camps in and near forest.
Medicine Bow (on U S 50. 270 miles of forest roads; 1,020 miles of forest trails).	Laramie.	Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, Laramic, and Pole Mountains. Snowy Range Natural Area. Many lakes and fishing streams. Numerous beaver colonies.	Good fishing and deer hunting, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, winter sports.	Forty-six improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.

WYOMING—Continued

NAME	HEADQUARTERS	SPECIAL FEATURES	OUTDOOR SPORTS	ACCOMMODATIONS
Shoshone (on U S 14 and 20. 130 miles of forest roads; 810 miles of forest trails).	Cody.	Rugged Absaroka Mountains and Beartooth Plateau with perpetual snow. Fish Hawk Glacier Basin. Hundreds of lakes. North and South Absaroka Wilderness Areas.	Excellent fishing; mountain sheep, grizzly and black bear, moose, elk, deer, antelope, and cougar hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Thirty-nine improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.
Teton (on U S 89, 187, 189, and 287. 280 miles of forest roads; 1,050 miles of forest trails).	Jackson.	Famous Jackson Hole, Teton and Wind River Mountains. Largest elk herd in United States. High peaks, lakes, waterfalls, and hot springs. Moran Dam. Teton Wilderness Area.	Native trout fishing; deer, elk, moose, bear, cougar, and grouse hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives; bathing; winter sports.	Eleven improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.
Washakie (on U S 287. 80 miles of forest roads; 590 miles of forest trails).	Lander.	Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, highest point in Wyoming. Largest glaciers in Rocky Mountains. Curious geological formations. Annual "Railroad Tie Drive" down Wind River. Hundreds of lakes and miles of fishing streams. Popo Agic Wild Area. Glacier Peak and Stratified Wilderness Areas.	Fine trout fishing, all species; elk, moose, decr, bear, and gamebird hunting in season; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives.	Sixteen improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commercial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.
Wyoming (on U S 87 and 187. 370 miles of forest roads; 1,500 miles of forest trails).	Keininerer.	Wind River range. Peaks with perpetual snow and numerous glaciers. Many lakes. Green River Canyon. Periodic spring. Miles of trout streams. Fremont and Gannett Peaks, and Continental Divide. Bridger Wilderness Area.	Good trout and grayling fishing; deer, elk, sheep, and grouse hunting; saddle and pack trips; scenic drives, boating.	Sixty-one improved forest camp and picnic grounds. Commer- cial cabin camps and dude ranches in and near forest.



NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

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